

MOUTRIE'S.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
HONGKONG.

**A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 36 years,
FROM 1874 TO 1890.**

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MR. PERCY LAMBE

arrange to proceed to their destinations by other routes.

DEBOUTE.

to the business.

THE EAST

tolerant and British rule and Western influences may turn this fabled city into a great commercial emporium which will give it a new and abiding lease of life and power.

F. C. JENKIN,
A. S. P. (Reserve).

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 2. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 3. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 4. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 5. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 6. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 7. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 8. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 9. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 10. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

1997

CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

Argument was continued yesterday before the Full Court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompertz) in the Hung Shiu Lung extradition case.

Dealing with the point whether or no, a Magistrate could, if he found that the prisoner was wanted for a political offence, discharge the prisoner, Mr. Eldon Potter (for the fugitive) said the view that he wanted the Court to take was that the Magistrate must give a view in his finding or his judgment, but whether or no the Magistrate could release upon that finding, he did not think was material. He submitted that the Magistrate took an entirely wrong view of Section 4 of the Ordinance concerned, and that he had misread Article 5, which had been misread before. When Mr. Brutton (solicitor for the defence) was about to deal with the merits of this point and to call the Magistrate's attention to it, he asked him not to do it. Even then it seemed to be running in the Magistrate's mind that he should not have the matter argued in the Court, as it was a sort of impeachment of a foreign Government. He submitted that the Magistrate ought to have given a finding on this point, no matter whether or no he could have discharged.

The Chief Justice asked whether the man would not be sent back to the Magistrate in the event of the decision being a certain way.

Mr. Potter said the man was illegally detained, and if he were sent back he would be still longer illegally detained. He thought the Court would discharge the prisoner and leave the Crown to such remedies as the Crown might have.

The Chief Justice pointed out that in the case depended upon by Mr. Potter for this contention there was a re-arrest.

Mr. Potter—No doubt if the Crown had any rights it would be up to them to exercise them. The Court should deal with it here. It is only an enquiry whether the present detention is legal or otherwise.

After the fifth adjournment Mr. Potter continued his address, and went on to contend that if it could be proved that the fugitive's surrender was being sought for the trial or punishment of a political offence, then he was entitled to be discharged. The case for the fugitive started with a great advantage, because the documents which they had, the documents of the Chinese Government, showed absolutely conclusively that the fugitive was a political offender of the gravest character, and that was a point he would ask their lordships to note.

Mr. Sharp—And that is not disputed by the Crown.

Mr. Potter went on to say that at the time the fugitive was supposed to have committed the murder he was a rebel in arms, and a leader of the rebels. He was not a mere dabbler in politics. He was a leader of the rebels, and at the time this supposed murder was committed he was leading his rebel army; or whatever they might like to call it.

The Fugitive Judge—Then what you really say is, that he was a distinguished political offender? (Laughter.)

Mr. Potter said it came to this: were they trying the fugitive for an alleged murder, or for being a political offender?

The Chief Justice here remarked that it must not be assumed that they were questioning the bona fides of a friendly nation.

Mr. Potter replied that what he was asking their lordships to do was to give a finding on the point as to whether his surrender was being asked for by the Chinese Government with a view to trying him or punishing him for a political offence. If they gave a finding on that point he could sit down.

The Chief Justice—What I say is that you must refrain from accusing the Chinese Government of bad faith.

Mr. Potter said he would endeavour to forget the words "bad faith," and say that they were endeavouring to punish him for a political offence.

The Chief Justice—I do not think we should attack an undertaking given by any friendly Government.

Dealing again with the Magistrate's decision, Mr. Potter said that what he (the Magistrate) really said was: (1), I do not believe in the guilt of the accused; (2), there is no presumption of guilt raised in my mind; and (3), I question very seriously the affidavits of the witnesses called for the Crown. The Magistrate deliberately went out of his way to question the affidavits of the only witnesses of the alleged murder. He (Mr. Potter) would endeavour to prove that the fugitive was a political offender of the gravest character, and also, that the Magistrate who heard the case in the Court below "did not believe him to be a guilty man. To put it plainly, the Magistrate did not believe that the man committed the murder. They must then ask themselves, quite naturally, for what purpose does the Chinese Government desire his surrender? and also ask whether this charge was not preferred merely in order to punish him for a political offence. Their lordships must put it to themselves that it was a rather peculiar thing for a man of such high standing in the province to murder a cook and steal \$700 in goods and money. He was supposed to have shot the cook, and then, with several other robbers, to have ransacked the place; that he carried out the usual type of armed robbery. The hearing was again adjourned.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

INTERESTING POINT DISCUSSED.

Before legal argument was proceeded with at the Supreme Court yesterday in the Hung Shiu Lung extradition case, an interesting discussion took place in regard to the powers of the Court to order a fugitive to be brought to the Court from prison.

The Chief Justice said that the Crown Solicitor saw him that morning and pointed out that there appeared to be a difficulty about the power of the Court to bring the fugitive there. The writ was addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police and he would only have to bring him there on the return of the writ. There was statutory power to bring a witness to the Court to give evidence, but there did not seem to be any power to bring the fugitive there for the hearing of this case.

Mr. Potter said he understood that it had been done before in the Sotte case. The Crown had no objection.

The Attorney-General—No objection whatever.

Mr. Potter—If the Court has no objection all that the gao authorities require is a document saying that the man's attendance is requested at the Court.

The Chief Justice said the gao authorities required some formal order, and the difficulty was to know what order to issue.

The provisions of the Evidence Ordinance were considered, and the Court held that the wording of the Ordinance covered the circumstances in this case, and the prisoner was later brought down.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F. C. DEFEAT STAFF AND DEPARTMENTALS.

Yesterday's game between the Club and the Staff and Departmentals was of a most scrambling and uninteresting nature. The Club, who were not strongly represented, won in the end by a goal to nil. McTavish scored with a beautiful shot, after Walker had banged the greasy ball against the upright from six yards' range. The soldiers played with a much greater understanding than their opponents, who were manifestly inclined to take matters too lightly. The Club are losing the services of their capable goalkeeper, Swann, and R. Edwards, who are shortly leaving for the Front. Swann is one of the best keepers Hongkong has seen for a considerable time, and the Club will find the greatest difficulty in adequately replacing him.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

There were three matches in the Hongkong League, Division II., at Happy Valley yesterday.

The most interesting game was that in which the 87th and 88th Companies R.C.A. were in opposition. The former had to admit defeat by three goals to a superior combination.

Belchers put up a good performance in drawing with the 83rd Company, the score being one goal each; and the Hongkong University also did creditably in taking a point from the "Shropshires" second string, the score being also one each.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACES.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESSES.

The following list shows the most successful owners, jockeys and ponies at the Shanghai Autumn races:

OWNERS.		
	1st.	2nd.
Messrs.		
Henry Morris	8	3
Lamerton	3	0
Dargor	2	5
Robson	2	1
Hayes	2	0
Neville	1	4
Sir Paul	1	3
John Peel	1	2
Tock and Speelman	1	2
Eara	1	2
Glendaye	1	0

JOCKEYS.

	1st.	2nd.
Messrs.		
Stewart	7	3
Burkill	5	5
Bowe	4	2
Johnstone	2	4
Hayes	2	0
Hill	1	5
Vida	1	2

PONIES.

	1st.	2nd.
Messrs.		
The Fly Bird	2	1
Clefield	2	1
Loofield	2	0
Borealis	2	0
Haj	2	0
Homefield	2	0
Consent	1	3
Bonnie Boy	1	1
Concession	1	0
Anzac	1	0
Beaconsfield	1	0
Weyfield	1	0
Perfection Dahlia	1	0
The Nipper	1	0
Bornite	1	0
The Trader	1	0
Automaton	1	0
Suffolk	1	0
Freddie	1	0
Cossack	1	0
Swanee	1	0

CHINESE CRIMINALS IN SHANGHAI.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF BRITISH ASSESSOR.

A very important application was made at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 18th inst. by Mr. G. D. Mues, appearing for the Chinese Government. It was that a man named Wang Ming-sing, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude on October 4th for conspiring with others, not yet in custody, to murder Chou Chin-piao—who has since become the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs—be handed to the Chinese authorities. The hearing was before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and the Magistrate.

Mr. Mues said the accused was tried on October 1st, when he admitted the crime, and judgment was delivered on October 4th, sentencing him to seven years' imprisonment. Subsequent events, which had culminated in the death of Admiral Tseng, now threw a particular light upon the offence of the present accused. Events indicated that both crimes were the result of the same conspiracy. As the Court was aware, Admiral Tseng was murdered on November 10th, while proceeding to the Japanese Consulate-General to attend the coronation festivities. Two prisoners were caught red-handed and brought before the Court on Thursday. They admitted their guilt, and made certain statements as to their movements which, strange to say, coincided with the movements of the present accused. One of the two prisoners said he was a native of Shanghai—so was the accused. The other man said he was a native of Kirin, and the present accused said that, in company with other people, he had come to Shanghai, he went to Dany. The two accused implicated in Admiral Tseng's murder said that they made a stay at Chefoo, then they went to Nanking, then came to Shanghai exactly as the present accused had done. The two prisoners on Thursday said that when they arrived in Shanghai they went to live in a house in the French Concession with a number of other people, and the present accused also did so. The only difference between them was that the accused alleged that the consideration for his crime was \$100 or \$200, which were payable to him, while the two men on Thursday said they committed their crime owing to a difference of opinion with their victim. The probabilities were that the three men were hired assassins. The present accused was not a resident of Shanghai at all. He came to Shanghai and lived in the French Concession, and then came into the Settlement to aid and assist in the murder of Chou.

In giving their decision in the matter, Mr. Mues asked the Court to consider the situation, and, upon finding that the accused was not a bona fide resident of the Settlement, to consider whether it would not better serve the ends of justice if the Court would allow the Chinese authorities to exercise jurisdiction over the prisoner. He asked that he be handed over to the Chinese authorities forthwith.

In giving judgment, Mr. Grant Jones said:

This application arises out of one of the most heinous crimes that have ever been committed in Shanghai. The principal victim of that crime, the dead Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, was a man of exceptional character and ability, a man of whom China in these crucial days has the utmost need. He has been murdered in the heart of the International Settlement. No blame can attach to the Municipal Authorities for the reason that Admiral Tseng was offered an escort on his way to the Japanese Consulate-General, and man of high courage as he was, declined the offer. But it is our duty to do everything in our power to assist the Chinese Authorities in their efforts to check a seditious propaganda that would attain its object by such means. Much has been heard in the past of the *droit de suite*, the right of refusal for political offenders. As applied by independent States towards each other that doctrine is, from the point of view of international comity, highly questionable. It has no place at all in this Settlement, where we live and trade on Chinese soil, under privileges extended to us by the Chinese Government. In such a place all acts of conspiracy or rebellion against the government of the country, *de facto* or *de jure*, must be sternly suppressed. The principle by which this Court will be guided, in the furtherance of that object, may be formulated thus: that political offences which involve breach, within the jurisdiction, of the municipal or ordinary criminal law of this country are justiciable by this Court; but the interests of justice so to do, and after a *prima facie* case has been established, direct that the offender be delivered up for trial by the proper Chinese Authority.

The prisoner was convicted before this Court in October 18th last on a charge of conspiring to murder. We now direct that he be handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

WATCHMAN MURDERED AT CEMENT WORKS.

Another Indian watchman has been done to death at Hungghom. The body of the Indian, who was head watchman at the Cement Works, was found in a field. There was a rope round the neck, the man apparently, having been strangled. There were also many bruises on the body.

Recently, a watchman at Macdonald's engineering works at Hungghom was murdered. The police are making searching inquiries.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, November 10th.

Much embittered comment is being made regarding the Japanese advice to China on the subject of the proposed restoration of a Monarchy, and it is feared that the irritation against the neighbouring country has been revived. The general opinion seems to be that the advice should be ignored and that the Government should proceed with their plans. Of course the elections could not, with propriety, be arrested, and these are proceeding in accordance with expectations, not a single dissentient opinion being expressed to break the monotonous unanimity of the voting. But there is an undercurrent of uneasiness as to the outcome. It is just probable that the authorities may deem it expedient to alter their time-table in some little degree, and it is not at all improbable that Japan may have further communications to make.

At the time of writing, eighteen provinces have declared themselves in favour of a Monarchy and nominated the "Great President" as Emperor. Three Provinces have yet to vote and four dependencies have to record their opinions. These, however, are certain to follow the lead of the others, and in the course of another week the "voice of China" will have pronounced without exception in favour of a Monarchy. What will happen afterwards is not quite so certain as before the intervention of Japan, but, whether later or earlier, the coming of the Monarchy is as sure as the rising of the sun.

JOURNALISTIC.

Last week I mentioned that the *Peking Post* had been transferred to so-called Chinese ownership, and that Mr. Hope was no longer associated with that journal. There is a suspicion that the proprietorship is not in the hands of neutrals, and certain statements are made which are not calculated to secure the maintenance of British support for this organ. Enough said.

The *Tientsin Sunday Journal*, though still edited by an Italian, continues its anti-British and pro-German campaign, and no language is strong enough for Mr. Borioni to apply to the hated English. Fortunately, he is not being received as he once was by members of the allied nations, and he is no longer a welcome guest in the Hotel de Wagon Litt.

GYMKHANA.

The Gymkhana promoted by the Peking Hunt Club on Sunday last was a great success. The weather was ideal, the entries were fair, sport was good, and the attendance was large. Three Jockeys came up from Tientsin and secured a creditable proportion of wins, leaving comparatively little for the home riders. An exciting incident was witnessed in the ladies' race, when two ponies refused to stop after passing the winning post and bolted with their riders, careering madly round the course twice before they were pulled up. Both ladies were in a fainting condition but are now little the worse for their misadventure. The French, Russian and Dutch Legations were represented, but not the British, Sir John Jordan having expressed disapproval of racing during the war.

THE SALT REVENUE.

I understand that the Salt Revenue up to the end of October amounted to \$49,000,000, and, as the months of November and December usually provide a good yield, it is expected that the total for the year will show a little increase over that of 1914. In a few days \$5,000,000 will be handed over from the Salt Gabelle to the Government, of which sum \$1,000,000 will be applied to the redemption of the Szechuan notes which are being converted at 50 per cent.

THE JAPANESE CORONATION.

Peking was complimentary in its observance of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan. The rising sun was much in evidence on bunting, the numerous Japanese stores and offices were closed, and even the foreign banks shut their doors. The reception in the Legation was well-attended, but, curiously enough, the Foreign Ministers present appeared in multi and not in ceremonial garb. The banquet which took place in the Hotel des Wagon Litt in the evening was a brilliant gathering, and less formal celebrations took place in the barracks, where members of the allied and neutral guards were entertained.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The reconstruction of the Chienmen is proceeding apace, and the improvements are becoming visible. The fine new thoroughfare is nearly completed, and other street alterations are taking place which will transform this neighbourhood. Very significant at the moment is the renovation which is being carried out on a large scale all over the city, the pavilions receiving attention these days.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

AGENTS FOR

LA MINERVA CIGARS

**MADE IN MANILA
BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

REINA VICTORIA	100	\$6.50
"	50	\$3.50
Estrellas	50	\$3.75
Perfectos, Tin foil	25	\$2.50
Rings only	25	\$2.25
Princesses	50	\$2.00
High Life in the East	50	\$2.50
Imperiales	25	\$3.75
Londres	100	\$3.00
Cortado de la Reina	100	\$3.00

GERMAN CIGARS FROM MANILA.

For information of Trades the following list of British and German Cigar Factories was published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary of the Straits Settlements:—

BRITISH—"LA MINERVA," "LA GIRALDA."

German—"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE,"

or "ALHAMBRA,"

German—"LA FLOR DE INTAL,"

Controlled—"HELIOS," "YEBANA,"

"LA PRUEBA."

WINDOW-GLASS,
Dutch-Made, Every Measure.

WATCHES,
Swiss-Made.

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INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR.

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLUM,

AMSTERDAM.

HONGKONG.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915.

[1126]

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1915, commencing at 2.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1200]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"
will be despatched from Hongkong at NOON on WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER, for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.
For passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1202]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"
will be despatched from Hongkong at NOON on WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.
For passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1203]

PUBLIC AUCTION

of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong in Six Lots.
To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,
on

THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock P.M., by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer,
at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 400, Queen's Road West. Area 650 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$8.70.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 408, Queen's Road West. Area 690 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$9.10.
Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam To Lane. Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$13.50.
Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street. Area 733 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.35.
The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1862.
Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 758 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 755, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the messuages and buildings thereon known as No. 55, Second Street. Area 708 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.14.
Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 759 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the messuage and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street. Area 792 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.47.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
DUNN & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1201]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned, DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE, carrying on Business as ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, CONTRACTORS AND MACHINERY AGENTS at York Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style of MACDONALD & Co., has been Dissolved by mutual consent as from the Thirtieth September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, so far as concerns the said JOHN WILKIE, who retires from the said Firm. Dated this 13th day of November, 1915.
D. MACDONALD,
JOHN WILKIE.

INTIMATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MACAO.

ACQUISITION OF A WOODEN HULL FOR A SEA-GOING STEAM TUG.

ORDINANCE No. 257.

TAKING into consideration the manifest necessity of a third steam tug to assure the service of the new lighters lately ordered for the works of the harbour dredging;
The Governor of the Province of Macao, having heard the Harbour Administration Board, orders as follows:
Within the period of 15 days from the date of publication of this Ordinance in the Government Gazette, Tenders will be received for the supply of a WOODEN HULL FOR A SEA-GOING STEAM TUG for the use of the Macao Harbour Works, utilising a Boiler and Engine which are in the Naval Workshops.
The Tenders must be sent to Macao in a sealed cover addressed to the President of Harbour Administration Board, not later than 3 P.M. of 22nd of November, and made out in accordance with the conditions stated below, which are also in the Harbour Master's Office, Macao, and in the Portuguese Consulates in Canton and Hongkong.
In the acquisition of the above-mentioned Wooden Hull the conditions annexed to this Ordinance and forming an integral part thereof shall be observed.
Macao, Government House, 6th November, 1915.
(Signed) JOSE CARLOS DA SILVA,
Governor of the Province of Macao. [1198]

NOTICE.

I, FRANCESCO DI CANEVA, heretofore called and known by the name of FRANCESCO DI WIGELSPERG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Doctor of Commercial and Economic Science, Baron, an Italian Subject of Italian parentage, hereby give public notice that on the 11th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of Weigelsperg and then assumed and adopted, and determined thereupon on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA instead of the said name of FRANCESCO DI WIGELSPERG, and I GIVE FURTHER NOTICE that by a Deed Poll dated the 11th day of November, One thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, duly executed and attested I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Weigelsperg and declared that I had assumed and adopted, and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA, and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the name of FRANCESCO DI CANEVA exclusively.
Dated the 11th day of November, 1915.
FRANCESCO DI CANEVA. [1175]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 567, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 13105 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1174]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue to Mr. LAY SA TUNG of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200 Shares in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement that the Original Certificates
Nos. 8564—100 shares numbered 24039/24038 dated 16th November, 1903.
Nos. 8503—50 shares numbered 197703/197727, 251080/251170; 25th March, 1909.
Nos. 9786—50 shares numbered 6901/6950 dated 27th May, 1910.
have been LOST or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Company the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for Duplicates.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON. PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 25th day of October 1915

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this Day, I do hereby notify and cite all and sundry persons to appear in the said Court on or at the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and sundry the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPELL, Attorney for ELIA GRACE CAMPELL, of 48, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same according to law.
(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge. [1156]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1180]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.

FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 188, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 180, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.

Apply to—
A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1163]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1064]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
RUMPEREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong 3rd November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NE 5 HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI CHONG ROAD, No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wan Chai.

GODOWNS, at New Prince, Kennedy Town. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

WANTED.

FROM 1st January, FURNISHED FLAT or HALF-ROUSE for Married Couple. Upper or Lower Level.

Full particulars, rent, etc., to—
"T."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1198]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

INTIMATION



PHOTO

XMAS CARDS

PICTURES OF CHINA IN A

CHARMING SETTING.

SEPIA

BROMIDES

GREEN AND BLUE-TONED BROMIDE

HAND-COLOURED PHOTOS.

To be obtained from—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

and also from

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DEATH.

LAMBE.—Killed in action in France on November 7th, 1915, PERCY LAMBE, 1st Lieutenant "The Buffs," aged 32 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1915.

THE SILENCE OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.

IF HERBERT SPENCER had lived to witness the present struggle he would probably have seen in the attitude of the neutral nations further material in support of his theory of the re-barbarisation of the human race. It is true, of course, that a Briton must see matters more or less from the British point of view. However careful he may be to preserve an unbiased judgment and however successful he may think he has been in arriving at impartiality, there is bound to be a tendency, in doubtful cases, to decide in favour of the British side. This is the stock answer of the neutral Powers to all the reproaches addressed to them. They say in effect: You see according to your lights; we see according to ours. Surely we are in a better position than you are to form an impartial opinion. The argument is a strong one—so strong, indeed, that the Pope has not failed to adopt it; but when it is applied to questions of fact it loses a good deal of its strength. It is, for instance, a fact universally acknowledged that Germany entered into an agreement with other Powers to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it is, also, a fact that Germany did not respect that agreement. Now, if international intercourse is to continue possible, if the growing bonds of trade and commerce are not to be severely strained, if, in short, there is to be any trust between nations, the first necessity is a respect for international agreements. Germany's action was thus an attack on international intercourse; it established the precedent that a weak neighbouring Power has no rights or interests, and cannot be made the subject of international

agreements. Surely this was a position which called for denunciation from all Powers, both great and small, not only for the sake of international morality, but also for the preservation of national existence. Yet no Power beyond those which were then, or later, involved in war with Germany made any protest. The United States, which has earned a well-deserved reputation as the protector of small nations, remained silent in common with the smaller Powers of Europe, who were specially interested. It would almost seem that the crime was not a matter that touched them in the slightest. This is not a case of weighing different degrees of turpitude; it is merely a matter of ascertaining facts, for the German excuses that French troops were already in Belgium, or that Belgium had herself arranged for the country to be occupied by the Allies, cannot be accepted seriously. The Allies had made no preparations to occupy Belgium, while Germany, it is now plain, had been planning the occupation for years and had made all preparations in readiness for the event.

"Yes," may reply the neutrals, "that is all very true, but 'necessity knows no law.' Germany was in a difficult position. She was expecting attacks from two sides; it was absolutely necessary for her to strike quickly and effectively; to smash one of her opponents before coming to close quarters with the other." The fallacy here lies, not in the matter being an absolute necessity, but in the absolute necessity of the course taken to accomplish the object. As a matter of fact, by taking what was said to be an absolutely necessary course, Germany did not accomplish either of her objects. She committed a crime for no purpose. It may be denied that she was compelled to invade Belgium. Her armies are as strong now as they were in 1870, and if the French frontier protection has been made more effective the increase in the power of the German attack has been greater in proportion. The advantages of an invasion of Belgium, even in the face of resistance, lay elsewhere. As for the argument that Belgium brought her punishment on her own head by not allowing the German armies to pass peacefully through the country, the answer is that one State has no right to place another in a belligerent position vis-à-vis a third Power. A peaceful occupation of Belgium by Germany would have meant hostility to France, and, in the event of the German forces being unable to attain their aim of forcing France to submission, would have entailed as much suffering to Belgium as the German invasion. From whatever point of view we regard Germany's action the crime remains, and it is distinctly a crime which affects all other nations.

Why were the neutral Powers silent? ROSETTI once wrote a Sonnet to show that the callousness of the nations to each other's troubles was an indication that the earth was growing old. We would rather take it as an indication that no progress has been made in international morality. The invasion of Belgium is Germany's greatest crime, but there are not wanting others which also stand on a foundation of fact. One of these is the introduction of foul methods of fighting, such as the use of poisonous gases, which, with other nations, Germany had agreed not to countenance. This rebarbarisation of the methods of warfare seems to have been under consideration in Germany long before the war broke out, but, at any rate, she set the belligerents an evil example, which they were forced to follow in self-defence. Still, no protest came from the neutral Powers, although a protest would not have involved them in any difficulties and would have shown Germany that she was arousing opposition to her methods—a circumstance which might have tended to restrain her from sounding still lower depths. The dropping of bombs from airships on unfortified places—it is hardly possible that Germany is not precisely informed as to the position of British forts—is in a line with the sinking of unarmed passenger ships and the poisoning of water-supplies. In the old days, the bombardment of a city was preceded by a notification, and the sinking of an enemy's vessel by the removal of the persons on board. To-day no such preliminaries are deemed necessary; an enemy ship is an enemy ship, and the people on board must take the consequences. The "noble art" of war has developed into slaughter; the example of the Kilkenny cats has become the highest ideal; and no one says nay.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The Gymkhana meeting, postponed last week-end on account of the weather, will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon.

Friends of Mr. Christopher Willson will be pleased to hear that a letter has been received from him, written from Flanders, saying all has gone well with his Brigade.

An important sale of leasehold property in Hongkong, by order of the Supreme Court, is announced for the 2nd prox. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

At the Magistracy yesterday P. C. (Reserve) J. Arnold charged a hawk with causing obstruction in Connaught Road Central, on 10th inst. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined \$3 or seven days.

Mr. J. C. de Obaldia, Consul-General for Panama in Hongkong, is staying at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, whither he has gone to meet his family who have been spending the last month or so in Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, it will be observed from our advertisement columns, is resuming its service between Hongkong and Vancouver with the *Monteagle* on the 1st prox., followed by the *Empress of Japan* a week later.

A farewell dinner and concert to the members of the local police force, along with the Naval Police, who are about to leave for the Front, is being given this evening. The dinner will take place at the Astor House Hotel, to be followed by a concert at the Naval Police mess.

No small amount of excitement was caused on 'change yesterday by a report that Indo-China shares had been exempted from the Home Budget taxes. An inquiry at the local agents elicited the information that no official intimation of this nature had been received at the Hongkong office.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Ministering Children's League for cot. in Netherdale Hospital, \$150; Congregational Church (Chinese), \$31.20; Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Co., \$25.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned from Swatow by the *Hatching*. While at Swatow he held service on Sunday last in the English Church, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Campbell Gibson, conducted a service of intercession in connection with the war on Monday last that was very largely attended.

The Portuguese steamer *Sai Kai*, when travelling between Mandarin Gap and Nangang island on the morning of the 7th inst., picked up a Chinese junk, without mast or sail, and twenty of the crew of another junk which had been sunk, all of whom belonged to Hongkong. The disabled junk was towed to the shore, and the rescued crew were brought on to Hongkong.

The presentation of the reproduction of the Picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, in Rome, will take place at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Hongkong, on Sunday next at 9.30 a.m. There will be a low Pontifical Mass with General Communion, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During the changing of the vestments the prayer for Peace by His Holiness the Pope, Benedict XV. will be said aloud by the Congregation. It is hoped that the whole of the Catholic community will attend.

A pretty wedding took place on Saturday Nov. 7th, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, the contracting parties being Mr. Arthur Robert Scott, of the Municipal Public Works Department, and Miss Augusta Mary Notley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Notley, Manor Farm, Leigh, Dorsetshire. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Price. The bride was given away by Mr. W. F. Dearn, Miss Mabel Dearn was bridesmaid, and Mrs. Dearn was matron of honour. Mr. H. Fitzgeorge was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at No. 2 Monkham Terrace, Wayside Road, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dearn. The numerous presents included a set of fish knives and forks in case, the gift of the staff of the P.W.D. and a solid silver butter dish, subscribed for by the young ladies of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company. Mr. and Mrs. Scott left later for a trip up country.

THE WAR.

BRITISH GENERAL STAFF CRITICISED.

EXPECTATIONS AT LOOS NOT REALISED.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS IN SERBIA.

BLOODLESS TRIUMPH IN PERSIA.

SIR E. CARSON'S SUGGESTED NEW ROLE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, November 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says that since the 10th inst. there has been an active and reciprocal campaign, especially to the south of the La Bassée Canal and east of Ypres. There has been no infantry action, but considerable mining activity has been shown.

LULL ON WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, November 16th.

To-day's communiqué says there is nothing to report.

PARIS, November 17th.

The evening communiqué says that there have been only artillery actions.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULGARIAN FLANKING MOVEMENT.

URGENT COUNTER-MEASURES REQUIRED IN MACEDONIA.

SALONIKA, November 16th.

The latest news concerning the Serbian Army shows that the Bulgarians, considerably reinforced, are attempting a flanking movement westward of the Babuna Pass from the Tetovo region, threatening Prilip and thus, eventually, Monastir.

It is reported that the French have been compelled to retire at two points at Gradsko.

It is evident that the situation in Macedonia is developing rapidly, and requires urgent counter-measures.

Foreign diplomats in Serbia are now proceeding to Scutari instead of to Monastir.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO PIERCE FRENCH CENTRE. REPULSED WITH HEAVIEST LOSSES.

SALONIKA, November 16th.

The battle on the River Cernaya, between the French and the Bulgarians, lasted for 36 hours, and was exceedingly hot. Some three Bulgarian Divisions were repulsed with the heaviest losses, after fruitless and desperate efforts to pierce the French Centre. This was an undoubted French success.

VIOLENT BULGARIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, November 17th.

A communiqué says that the Bulgarians on the 14th rendered violent attacks on the left bank of the Cernaya, which were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Calm prevails on the left bank of the Vardar.

The landing of British and French troops at Salonika continues without incident.

ANGLO-FRENCH FORCE IN BALKANS.

LONDON, November 16th.

Austrian reports from Salonika say that up to the 12th inst. 120,000 French and British soldiers had landed there, of which 80,000 had gone to Serbia.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PERSIAN SITUATION. GREAT BRITAIN'S ENDEAVOURS.

LONDON, November 16th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that Russian troops were advancing on Teheran in order to give protection to the Allied Legations. Certain proposals had been received from the Persian Government, and were engaging the attention of the British and Russian Governments. Our one desire was to maintain the most friendly relations with Persia, provided the latter made a real attempt to prevent attacks on Allied officials. It must be remembered that the whole trouble proceeded from the presence of German and Austrian officers and agents in Persia.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN BLOODLESS VICTORY IN PERSIA.

SHAH'S FRANK DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP.

PETROGRAD, November 16th.

A telegram from Teheran says that after a discussion with the Cabinet the British and Russian Ministers were received by the Shah, who said he had abandoned the idea of leaving Teheran. He declared openly that he was a friend of Britain and Russia, and did not conceal the fact that in the course of the year the Germans had done their utmost to drive Persia into war with Russia.

Prior to the audience the German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers left Teheran, confident that the Shah was also leaving.

Princes Ey-Noud Daoule and Firman Firma, who are Russophiles, are entering the Cabinet.

MANTLE OF ELIJAH.

MR. CHURCHILL ON SIR EDWARD CARSON'S "WAR STATION."

LONDON, November 17th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the course of a recent speech, said: "I earnestly hope that Sir E. Carson will be constantly in attendance at the Commons. It is in the high public interest to have someone with complete secret information, sincerely devoted to the public cause, and independent of the Government. The Opposition Bench is Sir E. Carson's war station."

The *Daily Chronicle* calls attention to this "remarkable bestowal of the mantle of Elijah."

The *Morning Post* says: The time has come to form a new Opposition upon national lines by a "True-Blue British Party," with no reservations in favour of the enemy, either on the continent or in the United Kingdom. It suggests Sir Edward Carson as leader.

LORD KITCHENER AT MUDROS.

ATHENS, November 16th.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Mudros. Sir Francis Eliot, the British Minister at Athens, has gone to meet him.

Up to the present there is no confirmation of this message.

Italian despatches state that Lord Kitchener is at Mudros with the High Commissioner for Egypt.

NOTED RUSSIAN POLITICIAN KILLED.

PETROGRAD, November 17th.

M. Zvegintzeff, a well-known member of the Duma, has been killed at the Front. He was one of the initiators of the scheme of an overland railway to India through Persia.

GERMANY'S LOSSES.

The *"Matin"* says that if on August 1st, 1914, we take Germany's military value to represent 100, the Allies' strength might be put at:

France	25
Great Britain (on land)	5
Russia	25
Total	55

Today Germany must have dropped from 100 to 65. France has risen from 25 to 50; Great Britain has passed from 5 to 25; while Russia may be "quoted" at 25. This increase will readily be conceded to her since now, like her great sisters, Great Britain and France, she has learned German methods of warfare, of which we were all ignorant a year ago.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MARQUISATE FOR ADMIRAL TSENG'S SON.

PEKING, November 16th.

The son of Admiral Tseng inherits the title of Marquis. It is understood that hereditary titles will be promulgated on the restoration of the Monarchy. These will be permanent, instead of being in a descending degree, as was previously considered.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

PEKING, November 16th.

Orders have been issued to the provincial authorities to maintain peace and protect foreigners.

LI YUAN-HUNG'S RESIGNA- TION.

PEKING, November 16th.

The resignation of Li Yuan-hung, the Vice President, it is believed, has now been accepted.

PEKING APPOINTMENTS.

PEKING, November 16th.

Yin Chang has been appointed Chief of the General Staff and Wang Tai-sich and Yang Tu Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the State Council.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL TSENG.

PRISONERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Further details of the assassination of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng and his aide-de-camp were given in the *Mixed Court*, Shanghai, when the two men who were arrested on the spot were brought before Mr. F. Perkins, American Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan.

The prisoners, Wang Siau-fong, married, a student living in Avenue Joffre and a native of Kirin; and Wang Ming-sai, single, shopkeeper, of Avenue Joffre, and a native of Shantung, were charged for that they together at 11.15 a.m. on November 10th, on the Whangpoo Road, did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, kill and murder Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, aged 59 years, by shooting him with a pistol. They were further charged with killing and murdering one Su Ching-sui by shooting him with a pistol, and further with feloniously, unlawfully and maliciously causing grievous bodily harm to one A. Hosoyama, aged 27, of the Yangtze-poo Police Station, stated that at about 11.15 on Wednesday morning, in company with Sub-Inspector MacGregor, he was on the Whangpoo Road, opposite the Astor House, near the corner of the Garden Bridge. They were in the middle of the Whangpoo Road when they heard a report from behind and on turning round he saw a lot of smoke. The smoke had arisen from the other side of a motor-car holding on the side of the car and was shooting on the side of the car and was holding on the side of the car and was shooting on the side of the car.

The car in the direction of the car. One of the men jumped on the step and started firing. The man on the step of the car was Wang Siau-fong and he was holding on to the side of the car and was shooting on the side of the car. The other man was running alongside the car, very close to it and shooting into it. Inspector MacGregor and himself rushed to the car, Inspector MacGregor "going for" the man Fong and witness going for the other. As soon as the men had finished firing at the car, they turned round and faced Inspector MacGregor and himself, and one of the men had a revolver in his hand. Witness dropped down under it and hit the man with a revolver. He had two clips in his hand and was running towards the car. With the assistance of some Sikhs and some Chinese the two men were arrested and taken to the station.

The accused, upon being asked, admitted the crimes with which they were charged.

Mr. Newman, for the prosecution said that when the prisoners were searched at the Hongkew Police Station one of the accused was found to be wearing a cloth belt round his waist. Ten clips, full of cartridges, were contained in this, and in the man's pocket five more clips, also full of cartridges, were found, making 135 cartridges altogether. The other man had seven clips containing 32 cartridges. The Admiral was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but on arrival it was found that he was dead. An examination by the doctor revealed no fewer than sixteen wounds on the Admiral's body.

The motor car bore strong evidence of the bullets. The wind-screen was smashed, and the place for the chauffeur was riddled with bullets.

Sub-Inspector MacGregor, in charge of the Harbin Road Station, said he had a stick in his hand, with which he hit the man over the head who was running alongside the car. He released him, held of the car, and when he got down, witness, wrenched at his foot in the man's garment, and they both fell to the ground, witness being on top. They struggled for a few minutes, and witness noticed that the revolver was only about six inches away from the man's hand. He managed to take hold of his middle finger and prevented him from getting the weapon. He then called to some foreigners to take the revolver away, but no assistance was given. Witness eventually overpowered the man and got him on his feet, and he and Inspector Johnson took the two accused to the station.

Mr. Newman said that having regard to the short time they had had it was impossible to get all the witnesses, but their evidence merely corroborated that already given. In view of the evidence and the fact that the prisoners had pleaded guilty, he submitted that the charge had been proved.

Mr. Musso, on behalf of the Chinese Government, asked that the prisoners be handed over. He said they were not *bond fide* residents of the Settlement, and they had come here to commit the murder. They could not enjoy any protection or any freedom in the Settlement at all. Mr. Newman endorsed what his friend had said, and remarked that there was every reason why the men should be handed over.

The accused then made statements, being questioned by the Magistrate. The first accused said they were very disappointed when they heard that Yuan Shih-kai was going to be Emperor, and they resolved to kill Admiral Tseng. They came to Shanghai four days ago, and they always stayed together. On Wednesday morning they went to the Garden Bridge, arriving there about 11 o'clock. There were only the two of them concerned. They had been waiting about an hour, when the Admiral's car came along. The Magistrate—How did you know that the Admiral was there?—Because I knew it was the coronation of the Japanese Emperor, and that he must be there. How did you identify the Admiral?—By his medals.

The accused further stated that at first it was his intention to put the bomb under the car, but he did not do this because he afterwards thought that some good people would be killed. He therefore fired into the car with his revolver. He held on to the car with his right hand, and fired at the Admiral with his left. He fired two shots, and then the bodyguard fired two more shots. His revolver could hold ten cartridges, but he only put eight in. His intention was to kill the Admiral himself.

The second accused said the revolver and ammunition were given to him by the first accused. He fired seven shots when he was on the car.

The Assessor said the facts were perfectly clear, and the case was about as absolutely certain as they had ever known. The accused would be handed over at once, to be dealt with according to the Chinese law.

A SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

General Yang Shan-teh, military commissioner of Suankiangfu, has been appointed to act concurrently as military Commissioner for Shanghai. The murder of Admiral Tseng is not regarded by the Government authorities as indicating any serious trouble, but the Chiangchun of the Yangtze provinces are ordered to adopt most drastic measures.

DOUBLING THE FOOD PRODUCTION.

PROFESSOR BOTTOMLEY'S GREAT DISCOVERIES.

Reuter stated recently that the Board of Agriculture had agreed to assist experiments on a large scale with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of increasing the production of food crops. Professor Bottomley, of King's College, Cambridge, has been selected to conduct the experiments. Some authorities believe that humogen could double the food supply.

Professor W. B. Bottomley has given the first of his three lectures on "The Wonder Workers of the Soil" at the Botanic Society's Gardens.

Sir Malcolm Morris, treasurer of the society, in introducing Dr. Bottomley, said that the lecturer's work was something more than a revolution, as he had made things grow where it seemed impossible that they could grow before, and had by scientific means brought about an enormous increase in the productivity of fruit and flowers. It would create a great stir in the country when it was known. It was scientific work of a practical value, and it would have a vast effect on the food-supply of England.

Indeed, he believed it would double it. Professor Bottomley then pointed out that he could not explain all the effects of his new discoveries in less than three lectures, but he would like to say at once that they had to do with what were known as accessory food bodies. Only a few years ago it had been found out with regard to animal life that the three or four types of food known as carbohydrates, fats, and proteins with everything which had been considered the ingredients of a perfect food, were actually an animal imperfect. They could keep an animal alive, but they could not make him grow.

It needed the most minute quantity of another substance—a vitamin—ten quite an unknown substance, but even one part of it in ten thousand parts of food made all the difference. A pigeon or a chicken fed on the most liberal scale, with the vitamins taken out of its food, never grew any bigger.

This led him to investigate the intimate constituents of plant food, and he believed that he had found out where the vitamins of plants (auximones) he called them) were to be traced. They had been discovered in peat. Not in the pure peat covered in peat, but in the product of the fermentation of peat that goes on naturally when the peat is treated by proper means. To give his audience an idea of the true size of the world of the soil, which is almost as much alive as the plants that grow out of it, he asked them to think of a loaf as made up of minute particles of sand, each particle surrounded by a colloidal film of clay teeming with bacteria.

Some of the bacteria were bad, some good, but on the whole, they were working towards the provision of nutriment for plants. To give an idea of how great the numbers of these bacteria were he said that if they put down a foot on one of the laws outside the lecture hall they would be treading on bacteria some twenty times greater in number than the world's human population, which is another way of saying that there are sixty millions of them in 15 grains of fertile soil. Modern science had separated the good from the bad.

FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

DEFENCE OF TWO GREAT RUSSIAN FORTRESSES.

DESCRIBED BY RED CROSS NURSES.

The Russian newspapers have published reports of the defence of the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk and Osowice. The Red Cross nurses, who were engaged with the forces to the last moment of the life of the fortresses, give some details of the defence. The defence of Novo Georgievsk was entrusted to General Bobir, who warned all the troops that there was no hope of coming out alive from the fortresses; and if any soldiers or officers were unable to stand the defence to the last, they could go away. The fortress was provided with provisions for eight months. It was armed with 8 to 12-in. guns and was plentifully provided with ammunition. The Germans brought to the fortress their 13-in. guns and the famous "black Bertha"—16-in. guns. The German began to bombard the fortress and continued without stopping day and night for many days. The Russians answered this terrific artillery fire with the guns in the fortress firing over 1,500 shells when the guns became red hot and burst. The Germans simply covered all the trenches and bastions of the fortress with their shells dropping in Fort No. 10 only 400 shells of 16-in. calibre, each shell weighing a ton. When such a shell passed over the houses in the fortress, the very movement of it in the air shook the walls, the trees being broken like matches. Under this heavy artillery fire the Germans delivered an attack in close formation. It is not true, as the Kaiser declared, that the fortress was taken by the reserve troops of the German army from Posen, Grodenz and Thorn. These troops were sent to Novo Georgievsk without being told of their destination. Evidently the German commander did not trust the nerves of the German troops.

The Germans attacked the forts, having behind them this screen of artillery raining shells on the fortress. The attacking columns, therefore, had no way to retreat and so was forced to go to the Russian fortress and capture it. On August 19th there was a Military Council in the Russian fortress. At this time most of the forts have been destroyed by the German shells. On the next day by the order of the commander all horses were killed and the stores and food supplies were burnt and the fortress looked like a great fire. When the Germans penetrated to the centre of the fortress and captured the chief fortress, the other forts refused to surrender and fought to the last shell.

In one fort was left a 2nd lieutenant with a few soldiers attached to the quick-firing guns. This lieutenant refused to surrender and kept to the last moment and kept on sending telephone messages to the commander of the fort stating the progress of the deadly fire from the quick-firing guns. After the meeting of the Military Council seven aeroplanes left at night being unable to leave during day owing to the German shells. They took with them the report of the commander of the fortress and other important documents, besides the precious standard of the fortress. To prevent the capture of these aeroplanes each of them carried a mine so that in case an aeroplane had to descend the mine would explode and destroy the aeroplane. The Sisters of Mercy, who were heroic, the soldiers and officers were heroic, the wounded refused to go to hospital saying it was better to die fighting than to be murdered by Germans in hospital. The men suffered severely from the German shells, but most of the wounds were from dum-dum bullets.

About the heroic defence of Osowice is published a report of the commander, General Brjosovsky, to the Russian Emperor. It says that the fortress was blown up at 10 at night on August 22nd by the order of the chief commander. From the early part of the year this fortress was attacked by one-half army corps and heavy guns of 8 and 16-in. calibre. The fortress was destroyed for many miles enemy has destroyed for many miles around the fortress all the houses, trees, etc. The Germans fiercely attacked the fortress till April 1st when they stopped their attacks and began a regular siege. This siege continued till early in August. On the 7th of the month the Germans issued poisonous gas from 600 balloons and the whole garrison was poisoned. Under the cloud of this gas the Germans penetrated to the trenches near the fortress. The gas not only destroyed the life of many soldiers and officers, but to a radius of ten miles the garrison became black. When the effect of the covered from the poisonous gas, the gas officers and men with great enthusiasm rushed and recaptured the trenches which had been lost. On August 19th the evacuation began and was finished on the 22nd. Everything was blown up in the fortress. This fortress defended itself for 91 months. The Germans used against this fortress alone 400,000 shells.

FRENCH AIRMEN'S DARING FEAT.

ATTACK ON ENEMY TROOP TRAIN IN BADEN.

Telegrams from Switzerland describe the daring raid made by two French aviators on the railway going from Donauwörth to Villingen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Eye-witnesses relate that the aviators sighted a troop train while they were manoeuvring at a very low altitude and swooped down to within twelve to fifteen feet of the ground. One flew on the right of the line and the other on the left alongside the train, and opened fire with machine-guns through the windows of the carriages upon the Germans, who were powerless to defend themselves.

The German authorities evidently considered that there was no risk of a raid at a point so far from the frontier, for there was not a single cartridge among the troops.

Again and again the aviators flew up and down the train, killing the stoker and many soldiers. Others jumped from the train while in motion and fled for shelter.

The attack ended at Marbach Junction, where the raiders fired into the ranks of the German soldiers drawn up on the platform, causing heavy loss.

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continued to scratch myself the pimples
became big running eruptions until I was
a mass of sores from head to foot. I could
not bear anything to touch me. My days
were a misery, my nights a terror. Although
the itching and burning were so great I
would not give up. Various remedies were
tried but without avail and finally I be-
came terribly weakened and ran down until
I could hardly stand on my feet. The sores
by now had got as big as five shilling pieces
and I could scratch myself to pieces. I
read one of the Cuticura advertisements
and decided to give Cuticura Soap and
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gave me relief and the pains and itching
gradually disappeared as I continued.
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of the look of them. They were terribly
bad and the little one suffered agony until
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William Rowlands, Jan. 26, 1914.

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TRENCH REPORTEE.

LIVELY EXCHANGES BETWEEN
SOLDIERS.

"YMN OF 'ATE."

Writing in the *Corinthian*, Boyd Cable
gives a delightful description of repartee
on the part of Tommy and "Boshy" from
their respective trenches, a stone's throw
away.

The burden of his theme is the "Hymn
of Hate." First of all he tells the story of
"The Tower Bridge Rifles" exchanging
verbal shots with the enemy.

A voice from the German parapet:
"Hullo, Tower Bridge Rifles! Pleased to
meet you again."

"Hullo, Boshy," retorted one of the
Towers. "You're makin' a mistake this
time. We ain't the Tower Bridges. We're
the Kanchatka 'Ighlanders."

"An' you're a liar if you says you're
pleased to meet us again," put in another.
"If you've met us afore I lay you was too
dash sorry for it to want to meet us
again."

"You can't take any more trenches,"
said the voice. "You haven't shells
enough."

"Anyhow," replied an English corporal,
"we ain't short of bombs. Ave a few to be
goin' on with," and he and his party
let fly.

Then a bit later.
"Hi, there! Where's that Soho barber's
assistant that thinks 'e can talk Eng-
lish?" demanded the Towers' spokesman
cheerfully.

That annoyed the English-speaking Ger-
man, as, of course, incidentally it was
meant to do.

"I'm here, Private Petticoat Lane," re-
ported the voice, "and if I couldn't
speak better English than you I'd be
shaming Soho."

"Schweinhund!"

"You're doing that, anyway, you bloom-
in' renegade dog-stealer!" called back the
private. "We didn't you pay your land-
lady in Lunnnon for the lodgin's you owed
when you run away?"

"Schweinhund!" said the voice angrily,
and a bullet slapped into the parapet in
front of the taunting private.

After a while in good English: "We'll
make you learn German when we've taken
England."

"Oh, it's England you're takin' now,"
said Private Robinson. "But all you'll
ever take of England will be same as you
took before—a tuppenny tip if you serves
the soup up nice."

"I got 'im," said the Corporal three
minutes later. "One bloke was looking
with a periscope, and I saw a little cap
an' one eye come over the parapet. 'E
copped it right enough."

After a while: "Now, then, where's the
orchestra?" demanded someone, and the
orchestra, one mouth-organ strong,
promptly struck up a lilting music-hall
ditty, followed by "My Little Grey
Home."

Then the Germans sang
"Deutschland über alles" in full strength
and harmony, and then "The Watch on
the Rhine." Private Robinson and the
rest of the Towers recognised the song, and
capped it in great glee with "When we've
wound up the watch on the Rhine," a
parody which does not go out of its way
to spare German feelings.

"An' 'ow do you like that, ol' sossidge
coffers?" demanded Private Robinson
loudly.

"You wait," belowed a guttural voice.
"Us vind you op-quick!"

"YMN OF 'ATE!"

"Ark!" said Private Robinson in eager
anticipation. "I do believe it's a-th-
There," triumphantly, as again the word
rang out—the one word at the end of the
verse.

"It's it. It's the ymn of 'ate!"

Every man sat drinking the air in
eagerly. Hadn't every regiment heard
about the famous hymn, and longed to
hear the tune? And here it was being
sung to them in full chorus by the Ger-
mans themselves.

The mouth-organist was listening as if
afraid to miss a single note.

"Ave you got it, Snapper?" whispered
Private Robinson. Snapper, with his eyes
fixed on vacancy, began to play the air
over softly and doubtfully.

"Let's kid 'em to sing it again," said
Robinson. A loud "Encore" rang from
the trench.

"Was you know vat we ha' sing?" asked
a German voice.

"It's great, Dutchie. Sing it again."
"You hat not understand," said the
German angrily. Then a clear tenor in
the German trench gave it in English.
The Towers hugged themselves over their
stupendous luck.

"BEATS SATURDAY NIGHT."

Before the last sound of it has passed the
singer had plunged into the next verse,
his voice soaring and shaking with an in-
tensity of feeling. The whole effect was in-
spiring, wonderful, dramatic. One felt
that it was emblematic, the heart and soul
of the German people poured out in music
and words. His Majesty's Regiment of
Tower Bridge Rifles were most obviously
not impressed with fear and trembling.
Private "Enery Irving, clapping his hands
and stamping his feet in the trench
bottom, voiced the impression exactly. "It
beats Saturday night in the gallery of the
old Brits," he said enthusiastically. "That
bloke—him—'e ought to be doin' the star
part at Drury-lane."

MEN WHO STAY AT HOME.

THE CASE FOR LONDON SHOP
ASSISTANTS.

The opening of the great Labour re-
cruiting campaign is being eagerly
watched by the whole country, says a
London paper, and everywhere people are
discussing whether the new appeal will
provide Lord Kitchener with the men
needed.

One view which seems to be widely held
is that big results cannot fairly be ex-
pected immediately. It is argued that
so many have already joined the colours
that any further immediate withdrawal
of a large number of men would cause
serious dislocation of necessary trade,
and that time is needed to give employers
the opportunity of making further ad-
justments which will release still more
eligible men.

The holders of this view do not suggest
that there is any danger of the voluntary
system being unable to satisfy the fresh
demands made on it. All they ask is that
the system should be given a fair chance,
and that sensational results should not be
expected immediately. They point out
that while in the early months of the war
it was possible for large numbers of men
to leave their ordinary work without
causing serious results, the situation has
changed now, and it is no longer possible
for, say, 20,000 men a day to be released
at short notice before substitutes have
been found and trained to take their
place.

THE CASE OF THE SHOPS.

In some quarters there is still an im-
pression that there are thousands of
young men doing work in shops which
could be done as well by women, and it
is often suggested that several Army
Corps could easily be recruited from
behind the counter. The facts hardly
support that impression.

In the British Isles there are about
1,000,000 men, women, and children em-
ployed in shops. Of these no fewer than
340,000 men have already joined the
colours, and it is argued by those con-
cerned with the distributive trade of the
country that the enlistment of only a
comparatively few more men would cause
something like chaos.

"I have gone carefully into the ques-
tion," said Mr. John Turner, secretary
of the National Amalgamated Union of
Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and
Clerks, "and I am afraid there may be
considerable difficulty in arranging for
the enlistment of many more shop as-
sistants. On our books the beginning of
the war there were 25,000 men between
the ages of 18 and 45, physically fit.
Over 16,000 have already joined the
colours, leaving only 12,000 still eligible.
In the majority of cases these men are
indispensable. If they were withdrawn
there would be very serious dislocation
of business. Untrained women could not
do their work, and the supply of old men
who have had previous training is now
exhausted. Thousands of these eligi-
ble men have offered to enlist, but usually
their employers have felt reluctantly ob-
liged to persuade them to stay."

"There are now," added Mr. Turner,
"practically no eligible shop assistants
under 25 in the whole country. Those
that remain are nearly all men in respon-
sible positions whose withdrawal in any-
thing like large numbers would mean
chaos. No doubt some can still be spared,
but I am afraid the number is strictly
limited."

It is easy for people to say that more
women should be employed, but such
critics overlook the fact that shopkeepers
have always in their own interests em-
ployed as many women as possible, and
that there are positions which only train-
ed men can fill, unless the whole business
is to collapse.

"There is no slackening in patriotism
among shop assistants. Recruiting has
declined, but only because a stage has
been reached when it is more a question
for the employer than the man himself.
If employers could carry on without the
men, the men would go. It is to the em-
ployers that the recruiting sergeant
should appeal, and everything possible
should be done to help them. In July
we received 1,100 notifications of enlist-
ment. Now the average monthly num-
ber is only about 300. But that only
means the time has come when the
demands of the army tend more and more
to conflict with the carrying on of the
trade of the country, on which so much
depends."

INDISPENSABLE MEN.

If the big London shops may be taken
as typical of others it certainly looks as
if many more men cannot be expected
from this source. At Selfridge's it was
said by Mr. Best, himself a Reservist and
a recruit, that of the eligible men
still left not one could be spared without
the most serious consequences to the busi-
ness. "Of our male staff of just under
1,000," he said, "no fewer than 650 have
joined the colours, and the only eligible
men left are so indispensable that I don't
believe they would be expected to serve
under conscription."

It was the same story at all the other
big stores. At Harrod's, Whiteley's,
Marshall & Snelgrove's—wherever, in
fact, the *Daily News* representative
inquired—he was given the same reply:
"All our eligible men have gone except
the few that are really indispensable."

SENTENCES FOR TREASON IN
BELGIUM.

According to a telegram from Brussels
to the *Colonia Gazette* five persons were
sentenced on October 9th by court-
martial to death for treason, four persons
to 15 years' penal servitude each, one to
10 years' penal servitude, and 17 others
to sentences ranging from two to eight
years. Eight others were acquitted. The
sentences on one Belgian and one English-
lady have been put into effect. Those
sentenced also include two ladies belong-
ing to the highest aristocracy. All the
accused were co-operated in helping
French and British soldiers who had lost
their units and also Belgians of military
age to cross the frontier.—*Reuter*.

THE ALIEN PERIL.

THE RISKS WE RUN BY OUR
LAXITY.

After fourteen months of war and with
the streets of London very dark, the alien
enemy question is still a source of disquiet.
No doubt many people supposed that after
the great decision of May 13th all would
be well; and it must have come as a shock
to be reminded by reports of English pro-
tests at German services in German
churches that congregations of devoted
Germans were at this time of day free to
foregather in London. The fact is, of
course, that hundreds of German people
move about actively in London every day.
They may be classed in these categories:
Aliens who have not been interned; aliens
who have been interned and afterwards
released; and British subjects of German
origin.

GLOATING GERMAN WOMEN.

At this moment in a town on the East
Coast the walls are plastered with posters
offering a reward of £100 for information
that will lead to the arrest of a person
whose portrait is given. The face is a
regular German one. He was seen in a
motor-car with a strong light on the very
day of the first Zeppelin raid on London,
and it is thought that he helped by this
means to guide the German aircraft on
their journey. Again, shortly after this
Zeppelin raid a lady who was visiting the
place where a bomb had dropped saw a
party of German women in a wagonette
actually gloating over the blowing-out of
hospital windows. Knowing German well,
the lady heard their remarks as they
laughed, and she began to address hyster-
ical questions on the folly of conditions that allowed
such licence. But she was requested by the
police to desist, and the wagonette, with
its occupants moved slowly away. Com-
plaints are heard also regarding the liberty
allowed to alien enemies who are interned.
Lord Headley states that in the Islington
institution where Baron von Bissing is in-
terned, aliens are allowed to go outside
with their friends, and that at an inter-
ment camp in Hertfordshire the freedom
permitted them is also very remarkable.

THE ANTI-GERMAN UNION'S WORK.

A talk with Sir George McKill, Bt., is
instructive as showing how the danger is
regarded by one who has exceptional means
of knowing. Sir George is directing at
346, Strand, the growing activities of the
Anti-German Union. This organisation
assists the authorities in every possible
way, is on excellent terms with the various
Departments concerned, tests reports that
people bring to it either by investigation
conducted by its own staff of agents or by
direct communication with the authorities.
Sir George McKill states that while some
wild stories of signalling to the enemy
reach the Union, and occasionally reports
that are clearly products of imagination
and hysteria, a large proportion of the re-
ports made to the Union come from solid,
sensible, everyday people who obviously
have some ground for their suspicions, and
from time to time information is received
which he knows to be of serious impor-
tance. In short, Sir George McKill claims
that the Anti-German Union has material-
ly assisted the governing authorities.
Here, then, is Sir George's sane and
balanced view of the persisting alien
enemy danger.

STREETS FULL OF ENEMY ALIENS.

"There are streets full of Germans still
here," he says. "A few weeks ago the
police made a large haul and interned
about 1,000, but still there is a large num-
ber, even some who are not naturalised.
There are also Germans in London who
pass under English, Dutch, or Swiss
names; and I get scores of letters every
week calling attention to similar cases all
over the country. Here and there one
finds groups or colonies of German settlers.
Some have been naturalised for many
years, some since the war. The remarkable
thing is that after over fourteen months
of war we still allow a very large number
of Germans to be at large, whether natu-
ralised or not. And I look upon the
naturalised German as a much more dan-
gerous man than the unnaturalised. Ob-
viously if a man came here for purposes
of espionage, one of the first things he
would endeavour to do would be to become
naturalised, or else he would come here
with naturalisation papers from America,
Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, or some
other neutral country. Those I regard
as the most dangerous. The view the
Anti-German Union takes is that the only
way to deal with the matter is this: (1)
By proclaiming London a prohibited area,
which, curiously enough, does not appear
to have been done; and (2) by repealing
the naturalisation laws. Then all Germans,
whether naturalised or not, would have to
be either immediately repatriated or in-
terned, and any applying for exemption
would have to show very strong cause, or
no exception would be made. This mea-
sure would get out of Parliament and the
Privy Council any persons of alien enemy
origin. It would also get them out of our
public services, where undoubtedly there
are many persons of alien enemy origin.
"I should do away with naturalisation
altogether. I do not think any advantage
is accruing to this country from natu-
ralisation. The advantage is all on the side
of the foreigner. The usual argument
that it is an encouragement to wealthy
foreigners to come here has not held good
since it is notorious that some of the
wealthiest were not naturalised when war
broke out. We should go back to the old
English custom of naturalisation by Act
of Parliament alone. Naturalisation
should be one of the highest honours that
could be shown a man. The fact that any-
body by paying a few guineas can become a
British citizen has led to a cheapening of
the value of British citizenship. One
readily admits that the military authorities
have powers against naturalised Germans.
But there is this difficulty, that many of
them have acquired considerable power in
this country, being in good positions, rich
men with financial and political reasons.
Hence the authorities are handicapped
considerably in attempting to deal with
the thing."

Asked particularly what the Germans in
our midst are up to during the war, Sir
George replied: "I am perfectly satisfied
that they have been concerned in stirring
up industrial troubles. They have been
conspiring to assist prisoners to escape
internment. Various attempts undoubtedly
have been made to damage works, docks,
ships that were building, and also to com-
municate with the enemy. Let it be
realised clearly and coolly that a very con-
siderable number of naturalised Germans
and Austrians in this country are intense-
ly hostile to us. They are doing every-
thing in their power to assist the enemy,
and they are in communication with Ger-
mans through various neutral countries.
Of course, the authorities take every pre-
caution possible, and intercept the greater
number of these attempts, but from time to
time no doubt others get through. It is not
always the small shopkeeper or the work-
man who is the most dangerous; natu-
ralised Germans of high position are far
more potential for evil. They have been
far too powerful here, and are doing all
they can to make that influence felt."

The last point touched upon was that of
permits enjoyed by the enemy aliens.
"That," said Sir George McKill, "re-
quires looking into. I constantly receive
reports that there is or has been traffic in
permits; that certain persons, not always
aliens, have been trafficking in them—ob-
taining exemption from internment or per-
mits other to travel or to trade with the
enemy, in return for money. We are in-
vestigating various cases. There certainly
appears to be something of the sort going
on, but the Consular Government have
tightened up restrictions, and things are
better than they were."

AMERICAN VIEW OF ALLIES' ACTION.

COMPLAINTS OF BRITISH
CENSORSHIP.

The Balkan riddle—says *The Times*
correspondent at Washington—attracts the
widest attention. The landing of an
Anglo-French Army at Salonika is natu-
rally used by Teutonic propagandists to
impute the morality of the Allies. The
Austrian Government in an official state-
ment draws attention to "the deadly
parallel" between our treatment of Greece
and the German treatment of Belgium.
The argument, which has no vague out-
side Germanophile quarters, is treated as
an insult to American intelligence.

People who with open arms welcome the
landing of alien troops on their soil suffer
no wrong, however punctiliously a Minis-
ter points out the impropriety of the in-
tervention.

It is a mind without
either perspective or humour that can see
an outrage in the disembarkation at
Salonika.

The above sentences, from a leading
article in the *Sun*, stand for the opinion
of the bulk of the Press.

CENSOR'S RESTRICTIONS.

But if the Allies are felt to be on a safe
moral ground, the diplomatic and military
situation causes considerable heart-search-
ing among our friends. It is feared that
we may be about to gather the harvest of
diplomatic carelessness. The fear is in-
creased by the behaviour of the Censor.
The London correspondent of the Associ-
ated Press complains publicly that dis-
patches from the Balkans are detained in
London. Your criticism of the Cen-
sor's office, and those of other newspapers,
are reproduced to explain the absence of
recent news. Berlin dispatches and Ger-
man inspired articles, on the other hand,
are full of a flashy and plausible optimism.
All this is particularly regrettable at the
present juncture. Admirable ammu-
nition is being given to the Germans in their
efforts, first, to discount the reverses in
France and Russia; secondly, to hamper
the impending public sale of the loan.
That the loan will fail is unthinkable, but
if we are not careful the effect of our re-
cent successes in the East and West upon
neutral opinion will be obliterated; espe-
cially as nearly all the most stirring ac-
counts of the fighting still come from Ger-
man sources.

ANALYSING DREAMS, TO CURE BATTLE SHOCK.

The following is taken from a letter re-
ceived from Professor G. Elliot Smith,
F.R.C.P., who is working at the Military
Red Cross Hospital at Muggill, near
Liverpool, to which mental cases and
those suffering from battle shock are
sent.

"I am helping to look after soldiers
suffering from nerve shock, of whom we
have 300 here, and the work is so suc-
cessful that we are sending men out quite
cured at the rate of about ten a week,
and getting others in to fill the vacant
places. The work is extremely interest-
ing. The kind of work we are doing is
so novel in England that we are con-
stantly receiving visitors, who come to
see for themselves what is being done.
We have had a commission headed by the
president of the Royal College of Physi-
cians, another by the Director-General
of the Army Medical Service and a num-
ber of high officers in the army, and
several other groups of official people.
"In each case we endeavour, by prob-
ing into the past history of each
patient, to discover the underlying causes
of the state of shock, for in every case
the shock of battle experiences has been
merely the exciting cause, which, as it
were, has taken the lid off all the pent-up
emotions of a lifetime and allowed them
free scope to influence the individual's
conduct and determine his behaviour.
In nearly every case the primary cause
was some fright or terrifying experience
in early childhood, maltreatment by
parents, some accident, or some dreadful
sight or experience.

"Many of these things can be got at
only by analysing the patients' dreams.
Once we have fully worked out the emo-
tional life history we proceed to re-
educate the patient and remove the causes
of his disturbance. By these simple
means we not only save scores of men
from asylums, but so strengthen their
control that they become less liable to
mental disturbance in the future than
they were before they went to the front."

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

HAICHING, British str., 1,207, W. C. Passmore, 17th November—Fochow 14th November, Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HIRANO MARU, Japanese str., 4,937, H. Fraser, 17th November—Shanghai 14th November, General—Nippin Yusen Kaisha.
LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, D. R. Davies, 17th November—Shanghai 13th November, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TONGHONG, British str., 1,313, F. J. Prym, 18th November—Saigon 10th November, General—Order.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
November 17th.
HIRANO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
KWANGLER, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

November 17th.
BORNEO MARU, Jap. str., for Batavia.
FOCHOW, British str., for Singapore.
HUE, French str., for Kwangchowwan.
KASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
KASHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Hoihow.
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
NANYO MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
PROMETHEUS, British str., for Bangkok.
TAIHEI MARU, Jap. str., for Dairen.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.
TELMACHUS, British str., for Saigon.
YUSAKO, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Haiching* reports: Strong north-easterly gale, overcast sky, rough sea.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Lucho*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. J. F. Jones, and Mr. C. J. Hammes.
Per *Haiching*, from Fochow, etc., for Hongkong, Mrs. B. Kinghorn, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss G. Chapman, Mr. A. E. Jordan, Mr. L. van Egdom, Mr. Onuki, Mr. F. Shimidzu, Miss Darley, and Mr. F. Barji.
DEPARTED.
Per *Kashima Maru*, for Yokohama, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Girerd, children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Vandenberg, Latinsky, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Sheppard, and children, Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Sheppard, Dr. and Mrs. Carvalho Rego, Dr. and Mrs. S. Flexner, Mr. and Mrs. Ohta, Mr. and Mrs. Lanson, Mr. and Mrs. Sharples, Mr. and Mrs. Almborg, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. McMaster, Miss McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reis, Countess Della Faile and sons, Mrs. Brady and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Strahler, Mrs. and Miss Buttrick, Mr. J. A. Macdonald and children, Mr. A. D. Sousa and children, Mrs. L. Wright, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Cromarty, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Lancaster, Miss Gould, Miss Rorke, Miss McDonald, Miss L. M. Wright, Miss E. Steward-Cole, Miss Gittus, Miss A. M. Dinneen, Miss Yoshioka, Captain Sommer, Commander Nakagiri, Commander Kamimura, Commander Ishikawa, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Dr. W. H. Welch, Dr. F. L. Gates, Dr. Yanagawa, Messrs. A. J. M. Gomes, MacConnell, Horne, Rose, A. P. Graves, C. M. G. Burnie, Bulher, Asano, Higuchi, J. Nakahara, Inami, K. Hayashi, T. Yagi, Hoshikawa, J. Kimura, Morita, Yonezawa, Masunaga, Sogusa, Savoldi, Masunatsu, Takuchi, Nakata, Sakata, J. Ho, T. Baba, Hidake, Matsushita, and Mola.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney for Hongkong, via usual Australian and Philippine ports, on 10th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about December 8th.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship
"INVERIC"
Captain A. Wallace, 4,769 tons, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 20th November.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship
"KOAN MARU"
About end of November.
For Freight and particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1195]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"INVERCLYDE"
About 1st December.
For Freight and further particulars, please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1118]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those nearest the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & GLASGOW.	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, via PENANG, COLOMBO, & MARSHALLS, LONDON & SINGAPORE, &c.	NAGOTA	Brit. str.	—	H. Fraser	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
MADEIRA & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Mori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Fre. str.	—	Noma	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KENILCOTT, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	KOAN MARU	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of Nov.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 1st Dec., at Noon
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	Mausfield	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th Dec., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	—	A. Wallace	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Dec.
SAN FRANCISCO	INVERIC	Brit. str.	—	Filmer	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. L. Smith	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	P. W. Gresson	GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 10 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	Soyoda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Dec., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. S. Anders	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Dec., at 10 a.m.
KOBE & MOJI	YAMAGUCHI	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	KUWONG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	C. Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKANG	Brit. str.	—	Campbell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	Jap. str.	—	D. K. Davies	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	—	Kawashima	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. S. Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	YINGKOW	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Hinchard	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Wade	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. E. Irving, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA	Brit. str.	—	Murakami	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th Dec.
SHANGHAI	KUWONG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 4th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	W. C. Fassmore	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 13th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	J. S. Thomson	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 24th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	S. Tokuhashi	DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	W. M. Massey	DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Sidford	DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co.	On 26th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Seeski	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Seeski	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Seeski	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 25th Jan.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Seeski	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMAGUCHI	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at Noon.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NELORE	3 P.M. 19th Nov.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. A. M. King		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN		About 2nd Nov.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. Manley		
ONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE	YAGOYA	About 24th Nov.	Freight and Passage
PORT SAID and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, KASHMIR		About 4th Dec.	Freight and Passage
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. E. Irving, R.N.R.		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without Notice. For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 19th Nov. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUYIHOW"	On 21st Nov. 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd Nov. 10 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th Nov. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 29th Nov. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI" MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAVING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAVING" and "TEAN." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGHOU," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed at Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915 TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 19th Nov. at 2 P.M.
"HAIKAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 22nd Nov. at 2 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 26th Nov. at 2 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Pak's Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	On 29th Nov. 10 A.M.	On 29th Nov. 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 14th Dec. 11 A.M.	On 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	On 3rd Jan. 11 A.M.	On 3rd Jan. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	On 18th Dec. 7 P.M.	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TEENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov
SHINYO MARU	(Cargo Steamer)	FRIDAY, 10th Dec.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 14th Dec.
(Cargo Steamer)		THURSDAY, 23rd Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th Dec.
KYO MARU	17,000—15 knots	SATU DAY, 8th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	SATURDAY, 15th Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Jan.
DAIREN MARU	8,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, Unloading Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60.	" " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.	" " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS

MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO.

LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA.

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer KIYO MARU ... 17,000—15 knots ... SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and ATHOS ... About 13th Dec.

YOKOHAMA ... On or about 31st Dec.

(Without Transshipment) ...

HOMEWARD ... On 27th Nov., at 5 P.M.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and VILLE DE LA CROIX ... On 11th Dec., at 5 P.M.

(Without Transshipment) ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA and TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer "CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcel.

For BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,

PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer "EUROPA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "KAIJO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Nov., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer "SOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at 8 A.M.

For HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer "KEIJO MARU" ... IMAIZUMI SATURDAY, 20th Nov., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foremance Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	MARSEILLES LONDON
NEELORE	about Nov. 15	about Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18 1915	Dec. 25 1915
SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1 1916	Jan. 8 1916
NANKIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOULTAN	Jan. 16 1916	Jan. 23 1916
NAYUR	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	MALWA	Jan. 29 1916	Feb. 5 1916
NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12 1916	Feb. 19 1916
NELORE	Jan. 19	Jan. 23	MOLDAVIA	Feb. 26 1916	Mar. 4 1916
SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KARMAIA	Mar. 11 1916	Mar. 18 1916
NANKIN	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	MEDINA	Mar. 25 1916	Apr. 1 1916
NAMUR	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8 1916	Apr. 15 1916
NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22 1916	Apr. 29 1916

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £74. Return £111.

2nd Saloon "B" " " £58. " £85.

3rd Saloon "C" " " £42. " £69.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single £70. Return £105.

2nd Saloon "B" " " £54. " £81.

3rd Saloon "C" " " £38. " £57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling	Due LONDON
NAGOYA	about	about	about	about	about	about
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 9	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £58 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £54 Single £84 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single £57 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWITT,

SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TON.	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th Nov., at Noon
PORT SAID	KATORI MARU Capt. B. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	(TUESDAY, 30th Nov., at Noon)
	TAMBA MARU Capt. Na. Sase	12,000	TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyda	13,500	(TUESDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.)
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	(FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 4 P.M.)
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SANUKI MARU Capt. Tsuda	12,500	(SATURDAY, 27th Nov.)
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	(FRIDAY, 24th Nov.)
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	12,500	(THURSDAY, 18th Nov.)
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	(TUESDAY, 3rd Nov., at 10 A.M.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	(MONDAY, 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.)
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawanishima	12,500	(MONDAY, 22nd Nov.)

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd " 400.	" " 2nd " 350.
" " 3rd " 300.	" " 3rd " 250.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single £80.13.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.0.0	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
To Yokohama, 1st Return £150.	To Kobe, 1st Return £125.
" " 2nd " 800.	" " 2nd " 600.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 22 and 1941.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguliar Radio Telegraph Station:—

Kashima Maru
Chicago Maru

Nellore
Hatachi Maru

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 22nd Oct. via Siberia)...	Nellore	18th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Chongchow	19th Nov.
MANILA	Chicago Maru	19th Nov.
EUROPE (ENGLISH MAIL)...	Nankin	22nd Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Suikui	Thursday, 18th, 7.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Chongchow	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Straits	Phonang	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy	Taiwan Maru	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Hainan	Wakamatsu Maru	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Kaisang	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Colombo, Port Said, London & United Kingdom	Hyoro Maru	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar, (Port Moresby via Batavia)	Tibodas	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 22nd Nov.)		
Straits	Manxouri	Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kuiching	Friday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Kuichang	Friday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
STRAITS, SUMATRA, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Nellore	Friday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on 18th Nov., at 5 P.M.		
Japan via Moji	Keio Maru	Saturday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Hainan	Keio Maru	Saturday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits	Nellore	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Saturday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yueang	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Weihow and Tientsin	Kuichang	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Luchoo	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 24th Nov.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamang	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 17th Nov.)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
STRAITS, SUMATRA, CEYLON, ADELPHI, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT AND EUROPE	Ville de la Ciotat	Saturday, 27th, 3.15 P.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	Aldenharn	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinhuu	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Saturday, 11th, 10.15 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regd. 5.00 P.M. Lectured 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samnei	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.15 P.M.	8.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for the CROWN

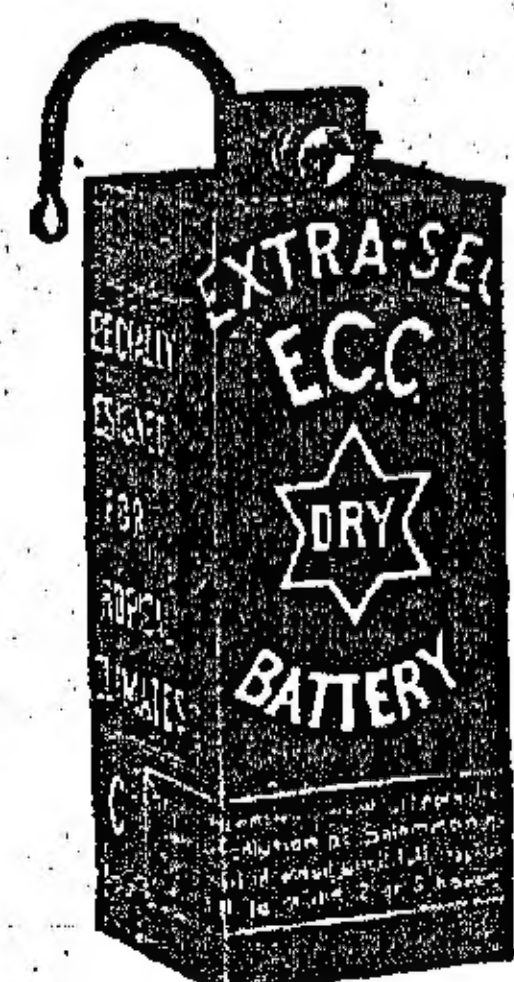
BATTERY, made expressly for AUTOMOBILES,

MOTOR BOATS, CYCLES, TELEPHONES,

MEDICAL APPARATUS AND BELLS.

This DRY CELL is made expressly for the climate and has received the Highest Awards for Economy, Long Life and Efficiency

Fresh stocks always on hand.



COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	November 17th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/11
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/11 1/2
PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	25 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	25 1/2
GREENWICH	
On demand	nom.
NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	43 1/2
HONGKONG	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	7 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
YOKOHAMA	
On demand	8 1/2
MANILA	
On demand	8 1/2
SINGAPORE	
On demand	7 1/2
C. B. TAVIA	
On demand	16 1/2
HAIPHONG	
On demand	6 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	6 1/2 p.m.
ON HANKOW	
On demand	8 1/2
S. VERMOREL, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.95 n.
OLD LEAN, 100 lbs. per cwt	\$99.20
SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1914.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE 85
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTE.	ON LAST DAY.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	132 1/2, sellers	6 p.c.
China Banking Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	10 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	4 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.
China Provision, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	9 1/2, sales	—
CEYLON MILLS.					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	Tls. 5, all	—
Kang Tik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	Tls. 10, all	—
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	Tls. 7 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Looi Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	Tls. 100, all	—
Hooyeh Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	Tls. 50, all	—
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	Tls. 50, all	—
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$10, all	—
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	42,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$3, all	3 1/2 p.c.
JOONS AND WHARF.					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$7 1/2, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$8 1/2, sellers	3 1/2 p.c.
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$55,700	\$55,700	Tls. 10, all	—
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	Tls. 10, all	—
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$10, all	—
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$10, all	—
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$10, all	—
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$50, all	—
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$25, all	—
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$10, all	—
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	0 1/2, all	—
INSURANCE.					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$250, all	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$155, all	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$420, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	Tls. 17 1/2, all	—
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$12,400	\$12,400	\$350, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$350, buyers	—
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$100, all	—
Hongkong Land Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$100, all	—
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$100, all	—
Hampden Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$50, all	—
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$40, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	\$78,000	\$78,000	Tls. 50, all	—
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$12,500	\$12,500	\$50, all	—
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	Gds. 10, all	—
Mining.					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2, all	—
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2, all	—
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$2, all	—
Tronon Mines, Limited	150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$2, all	—
Peak Tramway Co., Limited	25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$10, all	—
REFINING.					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$123, buyers	—
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$37 1/2, all	—
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.					
Longins Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$38, sales	5 p.c.
A'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$19, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.	50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	comb. \$162, all	—
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,500	\$4,047,500	\$4,047,500	\$1, all	—
Star Ferry Company, Limited	600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1, all	—
South China Morning Post, Limited	600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$1, all	—
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$3, all	—
WATERBURY.					
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$6, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$6, all	—

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1894	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund \$1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [12]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
S. J. STARR,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10]

WHERE THERE'S A

WILLS

THERE'S A WAY.

"SWEET CHESTNUT"

Tobacco has been produced

by Messrs Wills, after many

years of constant experiment,

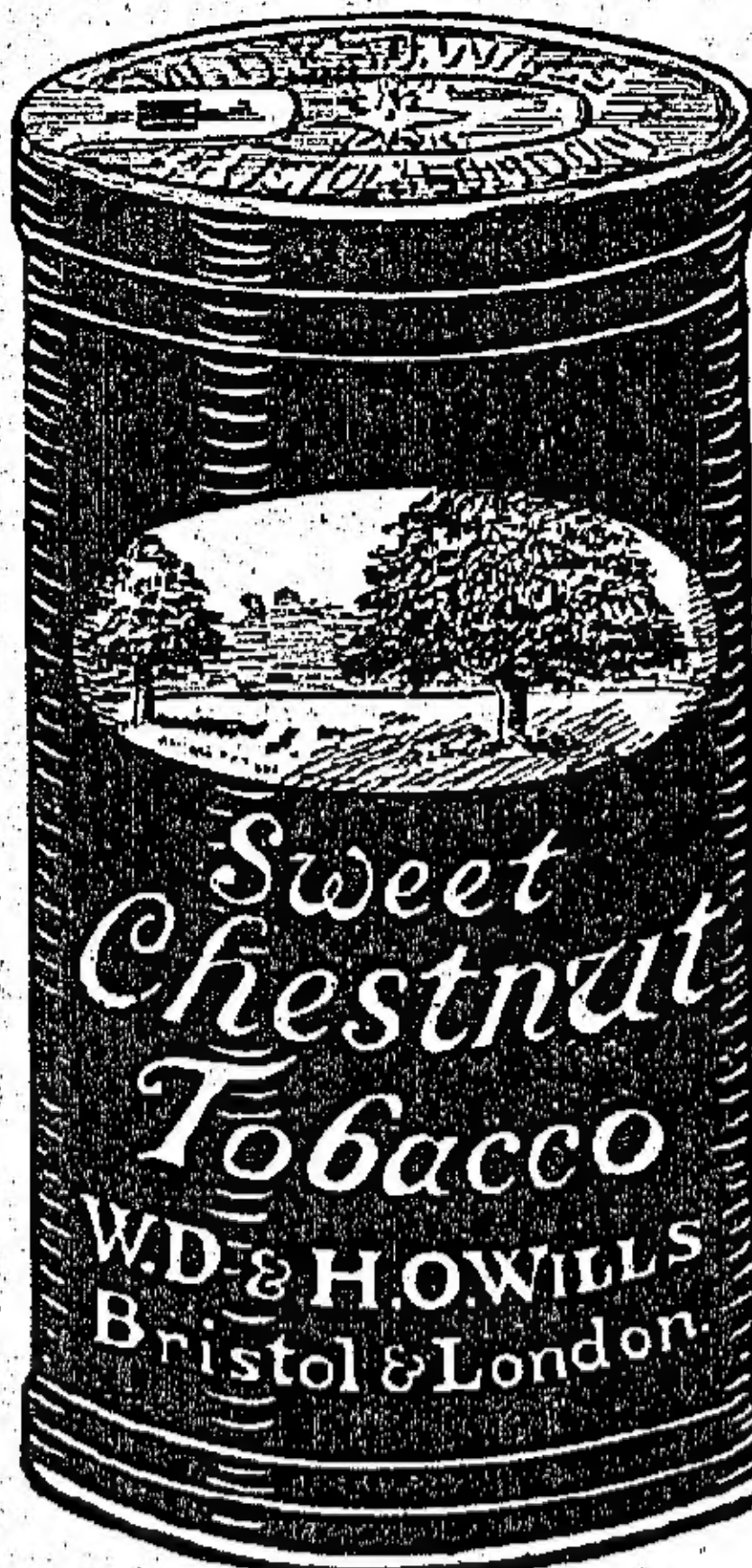
to withstand the dampness

of the tropics. Real judges

pronounce it to be unapproach-

able both in quality and in

flavour.



THE TOBACCO

with the

Captivating Flavour.

Gives "Character" when

mixed with any other

Tobacco.

Made by

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

Bristol and London,

and

Sold by all good Tobacconists.

SWEET CHESTNUT TOBACCO.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling \$2,500,000, at \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDELL—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.

G. T. M. BAKER, Esq. J. A. FLEMING, Esq.

C. S. GABBY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$25,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$210,000,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [8]